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The People's Korea

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LONG LIVE THE 16TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AUGUST 15 LIBERATION!

On the evening of the 15th, the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged at Okryugwan Hall in Pyongyang a party in honor of the 16th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of the 16th from Pyongyang. At the party, Premier Kim Il Sung made a speech, the full-text of which follows:

Speech of Premier Kim Il Sung Made on the Occasion of the 16th Anniversary of the August 15 Liberation

Dear comrades and friends!

We greet with great joy and excitement the 16th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, the national day of the Korean people. On the occasion of this significant day, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, extend the warmest congratulations and greetings to you and to all the Korean people.

It is already 16 years since the memorable day when the Korean people were liberated from the yoke of Japanese colonial rule and rekindled their hopes for the future. These 16 years indeed have been a period of unprecedentedly significant changes in the history of our nation. When we look back on the path of glorious struggle since the Liberation, we can not help restraining our pride and self-confidence.

Under the leadership of our Party, our people have carried out successfully the great tasks of revolution and made a giant stride in pushing forward the construction of the country. Today, our fatherland has been changed and the people, too, are no longer what they were before. Our country has completely changed its aspects. Though backward in technical development in the past, our country has been changed into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state where all the requirements of the people can be met. All the people are praising together their prosperous fatherland and are proud of a new happy era— the era of the Korean Workers' Party.

This year, too, has witnessed enormous results achieved. The industrial production target for the first year of the great Seven-Year Plan—the grandiose programme for the socialist construction of the country—is successfully being carried out by the people inspired by high political enthusiasm and labor struggle. The daily expanding heavy industry and the rapid development of light industries are strengthening more and more the foundations of the national economy, enabling the people's living standards to rise more rapidly. Following the completion of the construction of the Vinalon Factory–one of the largest of the kind in the world—by May Day of 1961, the construction of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill with an annual production capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 tons and that of the Shinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill with an annual production capacity of 10,000 tons are also nearing completion.

In the domain of agriculture, a record harvest is promised for this year so that there are all conditions for successfully carrying out the task of increasing grain production by one million tons— one of the historic tasks set before the people by the Party.

The rural landscape dotted everywhere with green fields, fills our hearts with boundless delight. In other domains such as education, culture and health preservation, revolutionary achievements have also been made. People's living standards, both materially and culturally, are rising day after day. Thus, in our country, everything is going on smoothly. All these results are due to the correct guidance by our Party and to the people's devoted and heroic labor struggle. Special stress must be laid on the fact that the working people are conducting nation-wide movements for increased output with greater enthusiasm so that they can greet with great achievements of labor the Fourth Congress of the Party scheduled for this year as a Congress of victors.

Premier Kim Il Sung

Thanks to the great achievements made by our people under the leadership of the Party in the socialist construction of our country, our country, which was obliterated from the map of the world in the past, is now playing a positive role in international life as an independent country.

On this joyous day of Liberation, I extend from the bottom of my heart warm congratulations and thanks to all our heroic working class,—who made outstanding exploits for the prosperity and development of the fatherland as well as in the socialist construction of the country, and are continuously advancing in the van of the "flying horse" riders,— to all the members of the agricultural cooperatives, educational workers, scientists, writers and artists.

I also extend congratulations and thanks to the officers and men of the People's Army, national guards and security officers who have defended firmly the gains of the revolution and made it possible for the working people to work in a peaceful environment.

On observing this memorable day of national liberation, we can not help thinking of the plight of the parents, brothers and sisters in South Korea, whom we can not forget waking or sleeping.

The U.S. imperialist policy of colonial spoliation during the past 16 years have thrown South Korea into unprecedented devastation, and its national economy is on the brink of collapse. As the result, the people there are losing their means of subsistence. The U.S. imperialists are frantically trying to strengthen the military fascist dictatorship in South Korea, resorting to as many measures and means as possible, in an attempt to prolong the structure of their colonial rule, which is faced with imminent collapse. The South Korean authorities, throwing overboard even the last vestige of democracy, are imprisoning and murdering those who advocate peaceful unification of Korea, on the false charge that they are pro-Communist. Today, the South Korean authorities are pushing their way at bayonet point. However, bayonets and clubs can not solve any questions and those who resort to them are unable to rule the people. If the catastrophic situation of South Korea continues to be just as at present and if the political suppression is increased, popular indignation will surge more and more and will sooner or later lead to a new flare-up. If South Korea is to be saved from the present crucial political and economic situation, the democratic rights and freedom of the people should immediately restored, unrestrained activities should be guaranteed for all the political parties and social organizations, a people's government representing the interests of the workers, the peasants and all the sections of the people should be established as soon as possible, the U.S. imperialist aggressors should be forced to pull out of South Korea immediately, and the peaceful unification of the fatherland should be realized at the earliest opportunity.

South Korean people will never lose their hopes whatever hard their conditions may be. I take this opportunity once again to extend, in the name of the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the Republic, my most ardent support to the South Korean compatriots, who are struggling heroically for their living rights and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland. They will turn their longing eyes to the northern half of the Republic as their sufferings increase.

Here, I also send my congratulations and encouragment to the Korean citizens in Japan who are celebrating abroad this day in commemoration of the Liberation, far away from the fatherland, and to the activists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan who are faithfully struggling to defend national and democratic rights of the citizens.

Dear Comrades!

Today, I, on the occasion of this national festival, send my sincerest gratitude to the great Soviet people who liberated the Korean people and have extended assistance to them.

All the achievements won by our people in building a new society since the Liberation are unthinkable apart from proletarian internationalist assistance rendered by the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

The fraternal Soviet people not only liberated our people from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, but also have been , since the Liberation, rendering positive material and spiritual assistance to our people in their struggle for building a new society.

Today, the Soviet Union is scoring brilliant successes in the overall construction of communism and throwing a bright light upon the road to communism before all mankind.

The long space flight of the manned Soviet spaceship Vostok (East) II has once again demonstrated before the whole world the matchless superiority of the socialist system and given world's peoples infinite encouragement. We again celebrate enthusiastically this new world-historic victory won by Soviet science.

Together with the Soviet people, all the other peoples of fraternal countries in Europe and Asia, including China, are also rendering us wholehearted assistance. On this occasion, I extend heartfelt gratitude to all the peoples of socialist countries.

We always regard friendship and solidarity with the countries of the socialist camp as essential guarantees for the victory of our revolution. The recent visits of our Party and Government delegation to the Soviet Union and China marked a new epoch-making stage in further consolidating the traditional friendship and solidarity between our people and peoples of these two countries.

Especially, the treaties of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between the DPRK and the Soviet Union and between the DPRK and the People's Republic of China were welcomed enthusiastically by all the Asian peoples and peace-loving peoples the world over as well.

This is because these two treaties are a rel[illegible] mainstay for preserving peace i[illegible]nd in the Far East as well. [illegible]on of these treaties was als[illegible] gigantic significance de[illegible]e invincible unity of the [illegible]ocialist camp. We will do [illegible]e future, too, to strengthen [illegible]nd might of the socialist ca[illegible]asis of the principle of pro[illegible]ernationalism.

Comrades!

Today, the situatio[illegible]t home and abroad is turning [illegible]able to the cause of our revo[illegible]nited firmly like steel around [illegible] and firmly convinced of final [illegible]ur people will continuously ma[illegible]d like a "flying horse" to promo[illegible] construction in the northern [illegible] the Republic and peaceful un[illegible] of our fatherland. The forth[illegible] Fourth Congress of our Party w[illegible] new brilliant programme tasks b[illegible] our heroic socialist constructors.

I propose a toast for the infin[illegible] prosperity and happiness of our father land and people, peaceful unification of the fatherland, the invincible unity of the socialist camp, world peace and for the health of all the comrades and friends present at this banquet.

16 YEARS AFTER LIBERATION-PERIOD OF PROSPERITY, DEVELOPMENT; DPRK POWERFUL ENOUGH TO SAVE S. KOREA OUT OF CRISIS!

First Vice-Premier of the DPRK Cabinet Kim Il on August 14 delivered a speech in Pyongyang, in commemoration of the 16th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, the main points of which follow in part:

First Vice-Premier Kim Il's Speech Made in Commemoration of 16th Anniversary of August 15 Liberation (Excerpts)

* The past 16 years after the Liberation was a period of national prosperity, full of great changes and reforms–a period when all the merits of our people have come to bloom.

The Korean people, under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party, have established a firm socialist system in the northern part of the Republic, building up the decisive power to accomplish peaceful unification of their fatherland. Now in the northern part of the Republic which has been turned into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural state based on a strong and independent national economy, people's enthusiasm for production and construction is rising and the productive force is rapidly increasing.

* The Korean people have won a brilliant victory in the first year of the Seven-Year Plan. The total industrial output during the first half of this year surpassed the target by 3 per cent, showing a 10 per cent growth over the corresponding period of last year.

* Yearly targets have already been hit at many plants, enterprises and working shops,as workers carried out tenacious struggles for increased production to greet the glorious Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party with successful labor achievements.

* Today, the total industrial output has increased some 8.8 times that in the pre-Liberation period year 1911. Technical innovations are promoted on a large-scale on the basis of the powerful heavy industry, and all the sectors of the national economy are being equipped with modern techniques.

* Our Party set before itself a task to improve rapidly people's living materially and spiritually and is carrying out an enormous amount of work in order to accomplish the task.

* The Korean people have constructed a vinyl-chloride factory with an annual production capacity of 6,000 tons and one of the most modern vinalon factories in the world. They are also building a big chemical fibre mill in Chongjin and Shinuiju, respectively.

* In our country, firm foundations have been laid for modern chemical industry. The production of vinalon, synthetic fibres and da[illegible] necessaries is remarkably increa[illegible]

* Our Party's pol[illegible] ricultural development has [illegible] in fruit. In our socialist [illegible] historic task of mechan[illegible] ccessfully carried out an[illegible] or completing irrigation [illegible] now under way.

* Science [illegible] and culture are developing [illegible] pid tempo together with the [illegible] Seventy-eight universities [illegible] ges have been newly built [illegible] anded. Youths and children[illegible] sing one-fourth of the popul[illegible] studying in somo 8,000 sch[illegible] of charge or receiving sch[illegible] from the state.

[illegible] our country stands firmly [illegible] post of the Socialist camp, [illegible] high the banner of national [illegible]dence, socialism and peace.

[illegible]ts prestige has been increased in [illegible]world. Especially, friendship has [illegible]n deepened and cooperation promoted [illegible]ween the Korean and Soviet peoples [illegible]nd between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

The visit to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China of the Party and Government delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung is of historic significance in deepening goodwill and promoting cooperation among the three peoples. The DPRK–Soviet and the DPRK–China treaties of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed during the delegation's visit to the countries have laid new foundations for deepening traditional goodwill and strengthening solidarity among the Korean, the Soviet and the Chinese people. The two treaties are a strong bastion to defend the fruits of socialist construction in the northern part of our Republic against imperialist aggression as well as effective guarantee for maintaining and safeguarding peace in Korea and the Far East. The two treaties dealt another serious blow to the imperialists headed by the U.S.

* Meanwhile, our nation has established and is going to establish diplomatic, economic and cultural cooperation with more nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Our Government delegation visitid Burma, India and Indonesia. More recently, another government delegation visited Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Morocco and the United Arab Republic. Our Government delegation is now visiting Cuba.

* The flourishing and developing northern part and the collapsing southern part—these represent a sharp contrast, which clearly shows the way the Korean people should follow.

* Sixteen years' occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists has brought about catastrophic results there. Eighty per cent of medium and small enterprises playing the most important role in the South Korean industry have gone bankrupt. Agriculture is the state of stagnation and the sowing acreage has decreased by 600,000 jungbo, compared with the period of Japanese imperialist rule.

* South Korea is a veritable hell on earch where 6 million unemployes, one million households of farmers and 500,000 orphans are wandering in the streets.

* The U.S. imperialists have turned the whole of South Korea into a military base or a big prison. They are arresting, imprisoning and murdering a great number of our compatriots and brothers. According to published figures alone, the U.S. imperialists have arrested, imprisoned and murdered more than one million patriots and innocent people since they occupied South Korea.

* The U.S. imperialists, as soon as their colonial rule was confronted by an irrecoverable catastrophe, have recently established an open military rule of terror and are brutally suppressing the South Korean people. They are also threatening the Korean people and intensifying tensions in Korea, by carrying out more openly guided-missiles tests and various provocative military acts.

* Since the coup was staged, the South Korean economy has been totally paralysed; unemployment has increased by hundreds of thousands, while more farmers have gone bankrupt and run out of food.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea is now in a grave situation and its foundations are being undermined. All the Korean people should strengthen solidarity with each other and fight to compel the U.S. forces to get out of South Korea and to destroy completely U.S. colonial rule.

* The South Korean people should oppose construction of military establishments and refuse to participate in any work carried on by the U.S. imperialists. They should not participate in any work for the U.S. forces.

* The South Korean soldiers and officers must resolutely oppose their subjugation to the U.S. forces, which are occupying South Korea, utilizing the signboard of the "U.N. forces," and must shut out U.S. military advisers.

* To democratize political and social life, to ensure to the people democratic rights and freedoms and to save the people's living out of the depths of miseries–these are pressing problems in South Korea and should be solved as soon as possible.

* Those who took power by means of a military coup d'etat, are bent on deceiving the people, saying that they are going to conduct state affairs in a manner different from that of former politicians, but every one knows well what evil results their "administration" has brought about!

* The realities of South Korea demonstrate that the present military administrators are more eager to use armed suppression as a means of solving knotty issues than the Syngman Rhee regime, which was toppled by the angered people.

* However, an administration relying on bayonets, batons and prisons cannot continue long. Such repressive measures cannot solve anything, either. Violent suppression of the people only leads to a new flare up of dissatisfaction and resistance among them. In fact, disaffection and indignation over the military regime are daily mounting among the South Korean people.

* The South Korean authorities should learn lessons from the end of the traitors, Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun.

* If the South Korean authorities express their desire to stand on the side of the people and make efforts for the sake of the nation, we will not hesitate to negotiate with them.

* A true democratic government composed of representatives from every section of the South Korean people such as workers, farmers, intelligentsia, youths and students, soldiers, merchants and enterprisers should be established in order to save South Korea out of the present situation and the people's living out of the depths of miseries.

* The government should not become a puppet manipulated by foreign imperialism as the former governments were. It should become a government for the people in the true sense of the words, a government which will resolutely oppose any interference by any foreign power and defend to the last the interests of all the people.

* The South Korean military regime is publishing countless "plans," "orders" or "economic policies" calling for "economic reconstruction," "state construction," "relief of unemployes" and "solution of the problems of people's living."

* In fact, however, the South Korean authorities have no material power to carry out their economic "policies." Production activities have been paralyzed by some "policies" carried out by the South Korean authorites at bayonet point. The South Korean authorities are continuously receiving "aid" from U.S. imperialism. Moreover, they say that they will induct Japanese and West German capital in order to "rehabilitate" economy.

* The only way to rebuild the South Korean economy and improve people's living should be sought only in accomplishing South-North interchange and depending upon the strong economic power in the northern part. We are ready, if the way is opened, to extend every support and cooperation necessary to restore the destroyed economy of South Korea and to improve people's living there.

* Peaceful unification of the fatherland should be accomplished through free South-North general elections and on the basis of democracy, by the Korean people themselves without any interference of foreign powers–this is our consistent stand and unchangeable principle.

* We have proposed a series of realistic measures for peaceful unification of the fatherland, among which is included a proposal for a South-North confederative system and a South-North economic committee. We must begin with heart-to-heart negotiation in order to promote peaceful unification of the fatherland. We will march forward hand in hand with any one, who rises up for peaceful unification of the fatherland, irrespective of differences of political opinions, religious beliefs and affiliations as well as of his past records.

* If all the patriotic forces in South and North Korea are united and rise up for conquering the difficulties, determined to hold the nation's future in their own hands, they will destroy any intrigue of U.S. imperialism and never fail to accomplish the great historic task of unifying their fatherland.

* Today, our country is in good condition and the international situation is changing in our favor. The world system of socialism–a decisive factor in the development of human history–is exerting more powerful influence on the world.

* The unity and solidarity among the great Socialist camp is strengthened as never before. The Socialist camp is invincible.

* Encouraged by the further strengthening of the Socialist camp, Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples are expanding and strengthening their struggle for national liberation and for further consolidating their independence. The total collapse of the imperialist colonial structure is inevitable.

* Under such conditions, the U.S. imperialists, uneasy and restless, are hell-bent on taking provocative actions and are trying in vain to save their aggressive policy out of bankruptcy by means of a new war. However, such intrigues will surely be destroyed by the powerful struggle of the peoples.

* In Europe the U.S. imperialists are rearming the revanchists in West Germany and threatening peace in the region.

* The victory of socialism and the downfall of imperialism are inevitable. We will, on the basis of proletarian internationalism, continue to deepen friendship with fraternal nations including the Soviet Union, strengthen solidarity with the peace-loving peoples of the world and fight vigorously for ensuring world peace.

* The Fourth Congress of our Party to be held in the near future will sum up great changes and exploits won by the people under the guidance of the Party, and lead them to a brighter future. Our just and great cause of unifying of the fatherland and of increasing the happiness of the people is invincible.

* Let us all get united steel-like around the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and march forward for a new victory in peaceful unification of the fatherland and socialist construction, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Korean Citizens in Japan Fete 16th Anniversary of Aug. 15 Liberation

Attendants give three cheers, determined to fight for peaceful unification of their fatherland.

Some 7,500 Korean citizens in Japan on Aug. 15 gathered in Tokyo for a meeting to fete the 16th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation. Back in 1945, on this day the Korean people were liberated from the Japanese imperialist rule by the Soviet forces.

In front of the meeting place were a number of buses and on the sides of these buses were hung posters reading:

"We vigorously denounce the U.S. imperialists and their puppets for consolidating the military dictatorship in South Korea and making frantic efforts for provoking a new war."

"The U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea immediately!"

"Get united and make joint efforts for drawing near the day when the 30 million Korean people can enjoy a happy life in a united country!"

Also attending the meeting were guests from China, Sudan, Ceylon, Mongolia and Cuba. They came to Japan to participate in the 7th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in Tokyo.

Representatives from the Japan-Korea Society, the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Communist Party and other progressive organizations were also present.

They unanimously donounced the U.S. imperialists for having turned South Korea into a hell on earth and for carrying out a war provocation policy, declaring that the U.S. imperialists are the common enemy not only of the Afro-Asian peoples, but of all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Thunderous applause greeted foreign speakers, when they called for unity in the struggle for world peace and against the U.S. imperialists.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan expressed wholehearted gratitude to our beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic for having always led the Korean people to victory and glory and for extending warm care to Korean citizens in Japan. He thanked the great Soviet people for liberating the Korean people from the Japanese imperialist rule and continuously giving them material and technical aid.

Referring to victories won by the North Korean people during the 16 years, he said that "our nation has become powerful enough to carry out any revolutionary task and defeat any enemy.

After referring to the miserable situation in South Korea which was liberated at the same time, he stressed that 16 years' bitter experience of the South Korean people clearly shows that the only way out of the critical situation is through peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Stressing that with the 15th anniversary as a turning point various kinds of joint movements for unification of the fatherland have been conducted between Korean citizens affiliated with the General Association and those with the Union of "ROK" Residents in Japan, he called on the participants to launch more successfully the joint struggle for peaceful unification of the fatherland.

7th World Conference Against A and H Bombs Ends Successfully

Bottom: The 7th World Conference Against A-H Bombs successfully ends. Top: Our delegation present at the preliminary conference.

The 7th World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, for Promotion of Total Disarmament, was successfully held in Tokyo between August 8 and 14. In its last plenary session held on August 14, a declaration, a resolution, recommendations on international common action for promotion of total disarmament and for prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs were unanimously adopted.

The resolution of the conference says in connection with the Korean question:

"The division of a country, such as Korea, Vietnam etc. and the existence of foreign military bases and foreign military forces are creating the danger of nuclear war. The withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and South Vietnam must be realized, and the peaceful reunification of Korea and Vietnam must be achieved exclusively by Korean and Vietnamese people themselves."

The recommendations consist of the following 6 items:

1. For Total Disarmament
2. For Prevention of Resumption of Nuclear Weapons Tests and Conclusion of a Test Ban Agreement
3. For Prevention of Nuclear Armaments
4. For Liquidation of Military Alliances and Military Bases
5. For Relief of Sufferers From Atomic Bombings
6. For Reinforcement of the Movement

At the plenary session, many other resolutions, including a resolution protesting to the Japanese Government against its refusal of the entry of the delegates from the DPRK, were also unanimously adopted.

The declaration of the conference follows in part:

DECLARATION
(Excerpts)

"The successful launching of manned spaceship symbolizes a new age open to mankind, an age in which peace can be won. This clearly demonstrates that it is an absurdity to wage war and kill each other with nuclear weapons on this small globe.

"Total disarmament, including a ban on atomic and hydrogen bombs, must be regarded not as an unattainable ideal, but as something which can be achieved by the struggle of the people.

"This new stage in the world situation is characterized also by the rapid disintegration of the colonial system and imperialist domination. The movements of the oppressed peoples for independence and freedom, and the severing of the shackles of colonial and imperialist rule, are sweeping over Asia, Africa and Latin America, like a fire that cannot be stopped.

"Such developments in the march of human history inevitably isolate and render insecure those forces that benefit from the continuance of the cold war and the maintenance of the colonial system, leading them to engage in hysterical and desperate efforts to rehabilitate their crumbling policy of strength.

"The nuclear strategical system maintained by the United States, is being intensified in West Germany in Europe, Japan in the Far East, as well as in other parts of the world.

"No one can guarantee that local wars, which may be caused by military provocations based on the false policy of strength, will not spark a total nuclear war. The existence of aggressive military alliances and foreign military bases increases this danger. The cloud of the danger of nuclear war hangs oppressively over mankind.

"Against this background of the world situation the Seventh World Conference was convened in Tokyo, the capital of Japan, under the banner "A ban on atomic and hydrogen bombs and for promotion of total disarmament."

"Conscious of a common single duty of emancipating mankind from the threat of nuclear war, all the delegates of Japan and other parts of the world expressed their determination to devote all their energies to smash all attempts of the forces preparing nuclear warfare, orient politics toward the goal suitable to the new era—that of ensuring the victory of peace.

"This is the time when the movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs, which is devoted to the humanitarian cause of defending the life and happiness of mankind, precisely because of this very humanitarian motivation, must join issue with the forces threatening nuclear war. Only by such resolute action can the movement loyally fulfil the pledge inscribed on the atomic memorial in Hiroshima: "Sleep peacefully. This crime shall never be repeated."

"The movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs is now entrenched deeply and widely among the people.

"Confident in the great strength of the defenders of peace who are so many in Japan and throughout the world, we will continue to go ahead untiringly toward a bright future where mankind will be set free from the menace of nuclear warfare."

U.S., "ROK" Joint Maneuvers Held Again in S. Korea

The U.S. aggressive forces in South Korea and the "ROK" armed forces conducted joint landing maneuvers, starting on August 10, in areas around Pohang on the eastern seaboard, according to a Seoul broadcast.

The 7th military corps of U.S. forces and puppet air forces took part in the landing maneuvers, and warships and vessels belonging to U.S. 7th Fleet were mobilized.

A U.S. military spokesman said that the landing maneuvers were necessary for "resisting communist invasion."

Military Regime Confiscates Business Licenses

The South Korean military regime is trying to confiscate the business licenses of 31 small and medium shipping companies in South Korea, on the pretext of "consolidating shipping enterprises," according to an "Industrial Economic Newspaper" report from South Korea.

The marine office of the puppet regime set up "examination standards for shipping enterprisers in ports," and threatens with forced closure of those who do not have more than 3 million hwan and more than 500 tons of ships.

Today, South Korean shipping enterprisers are in serious financial difficulties and a great number of them are barely continuing their bussiness with small funds and poor facilities.

South Korean Papers Denounce Against "Austerity" Policy

South Korean newspapers are accusing the South Korean "military regime of forcing, under the slogans of "national reconstruction" and "new life," greater austerity on the South Korean people who are already on the verge of starvation.

A South Korean newspaper recently reported that the overwhelming majority of Korean peasants, cultivating small plots of land, are extremely impoverished without exception.

"No one can force them to lead a harder life," the same newspaper said. Today most South Korean farmers whose condition is already miserable enough, are being compelled to lead a harder life, another newspaper reported.

Meanwhile, a South Korean broadcast said that the military regime which is forcing a harder life on the farming population, would surely collapse.

Japanese "Economist";

Show-Case of Democracy in Far East Turned Into Laughing-Stock

A famous Japanese magazine "economist" in its July 25 edition comments as follows on the South Korean "military regime":

"Strictly speaking, the present South Korean "government" is nothing but a committee for alloting U.S. aid. Accordingly, a political change there means that old committeemen are supplanted by new ones."

These are the words of a certain American who returned home from South Korea this spring.

Major General Pak Jung Hi is not an exception in the sense that he is a "manager" of U.S. "aid" funds. Because, some 65 per cent of the government expenditure is used up for feeding some 700,000 soldiers and the police, while some 55 per cent of the income is provided from the U.S. aid counterpart fund.

The U.S. says that its "aid" is aimed at safeguarding "freedom," every trace of which disappeared from South Korea when the military regime was established and an "anti-Communist law" enforced.

The "show-case of democracy" in the Far East has become a laughing-stock of the world.

Pak In Ro and His Patriotic Life

In Honor of the 4th Centenary of Birth

Pak In Ro (1561—1642) is one of the greatest poets and most ardent patriots Korea has ever produced.

Bucharest's Session of the Executive Bureau of the World Council of Peace held in November last advised the peace organizations the world over to hold in 1961 commemorative meetings honoring the birthday of this great Korean poet.

Many events to celebrate his immortal achievements are to be held throughout the world, and here in Japan, too, a commemorative meeting is going to be held around October by Japanese people.

Pak In Ro was born on August 11, 1561, in Yeungchun county, North Kyongsang Province. In his childhood, he helped his parents who were farmers, and as he was fond of military arts he spent time in being trained in them when he was free.

Humanism and patriotism that run like threads through the whole body of his literary works, are the two main features of his thoughts as a poet.

His individuality and intrinsic worth as a patriotic poet were thoroughly manifest ed during the Imzin National Defense War against Japanese aggressors, which continued for seven years from 1592 to 1598. During the war, he encouraged the people greatly giving expression in his works to the burning patriotism of the Korean people and their hatred for the enemies.

After the war ended with victory for Korea, he passed a military service examination to be a military officer. This was because he was fully convinced during the war that national security and defence were essential for peace and the prosperity of his country.

Later, he was appointed "Sumun Jang" (a standard-bearer officer) and captain of a guard-ship at Rapo Port. He always took deep care of his men and this was returned from his followers by love and respect for him.

In 1605, the Tokugawa Shogunate was making overtures for peace to Korea when he was out at sea as captain of a warship off Pusan Port.

In spite of my old bones,
I came from afar, though ill and weak,
To this Chindong naval station,
A bulwark of national security,
In this summertime of 1605
How can I remain idle as flag-ship captain
When I think of my important mission?

.....

He sang a patriotic poem, widely-known by the name of "Sun-sang Tan" (On a ship), at that time.

In this poem, one can easily perceive the extent to which the poet gives artistic expression to his resolution never to have his fatherland overrun by any foreign aggressors as well as to his hatred for the enemies of peace.

However, the temporary recession of the threat of foreign invasion brought the feudal ruling circles to their former life of indolence, as the bitter experience of the war gradually escaped from their memory. As the result, they were forced to pillage people more ruthlessly in order to raise money for leading a luxurious life.

Utterly disappointed with such a tendency, Pak In Ro, the poet, washed his hands of military life and retired into the country where he led his life as a mere farmer.

Tilling land with his own hands, he could read peasants' minds and observe in detail the realities of their life.

Thus, "Ru Hang Sa" (The song of my native place), "Ryungnam Ga" (Songs of Ryungnam Province) are based on his experience in those days.

A poem called "Sul Hoe" (Reminiscence) appeared in 1636 when the Nyujin tribe (an aggressive savage tribe, then holding sway over Manchuria) invaded Korea. In his poems, Pak In Ro expresses his warm patriotic sentiment, deploring that he was too weak to take weapons against the enemies.

He closed his life in 1642 at the age of more than eighty.

He left us many other masterpieces, for example, "Taepyong Sa" (The pean of peace), in which he expresses his aspiration for peace, or "Chohongsi Ga" (A song of persimmon), a poem dedicated to his mother and famous for his deep affection for her.

The poetic works of Pak In Ro are a great contribution to Korean literature. These works are without exception the manifestation of the poet's devotion to his nation and his love for peace.

"Taepyong Sa" is a poem worthy of special mention. It begins with the following lines:

Our country, not too large or too small,
Stretching far into the sea,

.....

It is a great pleasure and of special significance for us to celebrate the 4th centenary of Pak In Ro's birth with all peace-loving peoples of the world, particulary at a time when popular movements for the earliest unification of our fatherland is daily mounting, among the Korean people.

Amateur Art Circle Contests Open

The amateur art circle contents in the National Art Festival celebrating the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party opened here yesterday in the Drama Theatre, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of July 27 from Pyongyang.

Participating in the contests are amateur art circle members of factories, mines, rural villages, schools and organs in different parts of the country who were selected in the provincial preliminaries.

The mass arts of our country have made great progress in the recent years.

In 1950, the amateur art circles embraced 48,000 working people. But at the beginning of this year over 1,500,000 working people were embraced in them.

Thus, everywhere in the northern part of the Republic, the working people are singing their worthy life in the age of the Workers' Party by creating artistic works by themselves.

All the works of the South Hamgyung Provincial amateur art circle which adorned the first stage yesterday were also creation of the circle members.

The "Song of Mount Paikdoo reverberates in the pit" of the amateur art circle members of the Kumduk Mine won the popularity of the audience for its vivid depiction of the struggle of the workers for keeping tunnelling ahead of hewing.

The amateur art circle members of the Ryongsung machine-building plant which demonstrated the might of the Korean working class by building an eight metre turning lathe and a 3,000 ton press for the first time in our country, splendidly depicted their struggle through the group dance "The 3,000 ton press workers."

The drama "In the Donhwa Forest" touches the deep chord of the hearts of the audience with its rich ideological contents and high level of depiction.

The drama portrays the lofty comradeship and unbending fighting spirit of the Communists through a woman partisan who, in a deep forest of northeast China under Japanese imperialists' occupation, overcame to the end famine, diseases and cold and the pursuit of the Japanese military-police to rescue a sick Chinese comrade in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in 1930's.

The whole repertoire of the South Hamgyung Provincial combined amateur art circle is run through with the sincere efforts to unearth the local folk music and dances.

In particular, the group dance "Victory dance," a collective creation of the workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, was highly appreciated as a work brilliantly reviving the melody of the folk songs and the rhythm of the folk dances inherent in this locality.

The amateur art contests will last till August 10.

Development of Archaeological Research in DPRK

The Archaeological Research Section of the Archaeological and Ethnological Institute of the Academy of Sciences recently unearthed relics belonging to the early years of the Kokuryu Dynasty (189—668 A.D.) and relics of primitive age in Tosung ri, Joonggang county, Jagang Province, situated on the shore of the Yalu River.

A puddler of the time of the Kokuryu Dynasty, arrowheads, knives, bracelets, five-rib fans, fishing hooks, awls, earthen vessels and other daily necessaries were found in the remains of the early years of the Kokuryu Age and in the accumulation of relics of hundreds of square metres dug out from the sites of three comb teeth pattern houses of the primitive (Neolithic) age.

These relics throwing light on the level of technical development and food and housing conditions at that time, together with the relics of the Kokuryu Dynasty unearthed before, will greatly help in understanding the hitherto unknown history and living of the people in the early years of the Kokuryu Dynasty.

At the same time, these relics will serve as priceless historical data in further clarifying the question of the formation of the Kokuryu Dynasty (189—668), the Baikje Dynasty and the Silla Dynasty (339—935) in the period of the three kingdoms and other historical questions and will solve to a certain extent the question of relations between the tribes of ancient Korean and Kokuryu people which draw the keen interest of the historical circles of Korea.

And some of the historical remains are of weighty importance in understanding the features of the culture in the Neolithic age in the area of Jagang Province and will give a clue to tracing the course of transition from the Bronze age to the early years of the Iron age, a question which remains unsolved in the history of the primitive age in our country.

The Archaeological Research Section of the Achaeological and Ethnological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, on the basis of the research into the relics unearthed this time, will carry out a wide-scale excavation of relics of the early years of the Kokuryu Dynasty, which holds an important place in the ancient history of our country.

Excavation of the remains of the Kokuryu Dynasty in Tosung ri, Joonggang county, Jagang Province, took place in the autumn of last year, too.

The 4th Centenary of Pak In Ro's Birth Observed in Many Countries

The 4th centenary of the famous Korean poet and thinker, Pak In Ro, was celebrated at a meeting held on August 10 in Minsk, according to a Korean Central News Agency report dated August 12 from Pyongyang. The meeting was held under the sponsorship of the Byelorussian Committee of Peace, the Byelorussian Liaison Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the Byelorussian Writers' Union.

Witary Volsky, Byelorussian writer, reported on the life of Pak In Ro and his works.

The 4th centenary of Pak In Ro was celebrated at a meeting held on August 12 in Peking under the sponsorship of the Chinese People's Committee of World Peace, the Chinese People's Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the China-Korea Friendship Society, and the Federation of Chinese Writers' and Artists' Societies, according to a New China News report from Peking. Following an opening address by Yang Han Sheng, vice-chairman of the "Chinese People's Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries," Yuan Shui Po, Director of the "Chinese Writers' Union," made at the meeting a report titled, "Pak In Ro, ardent peace-lover, patriotic poet."

Ma Tong San, Korean Acting Charge d'Affaires in Peking, also addressed at the meeting.

Construction Goes On Apace At "Korean" Tempo: French Writer

French journalist Rene Delnarde recently visited the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The following is what he talked about his trip of the county:

"During my trip, I saw the mettle of the Korean people who had brought the U.S. imperialists to their knees.

"I could not help containing an impulse to join in workers' groups in Korea, looking at vigorous and passionate workers who have created the so-called "Korean" tempo.

"Industrial production is growing by 40 per cent a year—such a rapid tempo has never been seen in any capitalist coutries of the world. Korea is a comparatively small country, but the construction work of its people is great.

"I also saw wonderful reservoirs and irrigation canals making the country more beautiful and fertile.

"The U.S. imperialists launched a predatory war against Korea. But the Korean people, full of hopes for the future, overcame all the difficulties to become richer and to live a happier life. Unfortunately, I could not see the whole of Korea, as it is divided. But, I am sure that the day will come when the country is unified. The people are fighting for unification of their fatherland and for a happier socialist life."

New Rest Home Under Construction

A new, well-furnished rest home for the working people is making its appearance at the Pakyun Waterfall in Kaesong area, which is noted for its scenic beauty.

With each passing year, new cultural establishments and rest homes for the working people are cropping up around this waterfall surrounded by fantastically shapedrocks and valleys, presenting a superb view with their thrilling beauty. Before Liberation this place was a pleasure haunt for landlords and capitalists.

In 1959 a restaurant with a floor space of 350 square metres was built at a spot in front of the waterfall and last year a two-storey hotel was erected at the foot of the mountain fortress near the waterfall.

Meanwhile, such historical mounments as Bumsa Ardor, North Gate and Buddhist Temple have deen repaired and deautifull painted in ancient colours

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